

REMARKS

By this amendment, claims 1-17 are pending, in which claims 1, 3, 7, and 10 are currently amended, and claims 12-17 are newly presented. No new matter is introduced.

The Office Action mailed November 6, 2003 required corrections to the specification and a filing of an Information Disclosure Statement and rejected claims 1-7 and 9-11 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by *Lorie et al.* (U.S. 5,280,612), and claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as obvious over *Lorie et al.* in view of *Goldring*. (U.S. 5,553,279).

The Office Action's requirement to change "inasmuch as" to "in as much as" is respectfully traversed because "inasmuch" is a single word according to *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Tenth Edition*, p. 586, right column, lines 4-5 (Appendix A).

Nevertheless, the specification has been amended to insert pending application serial numbers as required and to correct other informalities. Claim 3 has been amended to correct a noted minor cosmetic informality.

An Information Disclosure Statement is filed herewith.

The rejection of claims 1-6 over *Lorie et al.* is respectfully traversed because *Lorie et al.* does not disclose the features of the claims. For example, independent claim 1, as amended, recites "during a commit of the transaction, recording the transaction identifier and a system change number in a second database object, wherein the system change number indicates a timing of the commit that is later than a previously committed transaction."

The Office Action contends that *Lorie et al.* discloses

during a commit of the transaction (see col. 11, lines 11-16, *Lorie*), recording the transaction identifier and a system change number in a second database object (a first version, PTR(1), representing the uncommitted state of the record, a second version, PTR(2), representing the last committed version that is not in the stable state, and third version, PTR(3), representing the stable state for type Q queries. These three versions are organized in a record key structure, see col. 8, lines 50-58 at seq, *Lorie*)

(Office Action, p. 4: 13-18)

However, *Lorie et al.*, at col. 11: 11-16 states:

Commit Transaction: First, the commit record is forced to the log. Secondly, the TRN is removed from UL and inserted into NSL (if NSL is maintained), leaving it in NSUL. Finally, all read and write locks are released. The first two steps may be skipped for a transaction that did not modify the database in any way.

As best understood, the Office Action reads “system change number” on at least one of the record data pointers PTR(1), PTR(2), PTR(3) of *Lorie et al.*, which point to locations in storage containing the record data for each of the three record versions. According to *Lorie et al.*, at col. 8: 48-63 (emphasis added):

These three versions are shown in FIG. 2 as a first version, PTR(1), representing the **uncommitted** state of the record, a second version, PTR(2), representing the last committed record value that is not in the stable state, and a third version, PTR(3), representing the stable state for type Q queries. These three versions, shown schematically in FIG. 2, are organized as the first three positions in a record key structure 22. Record key structure 22 is shown having (N+1) substructures exemplified by the first substructure 24, which is a column of two fields. These two fields include a record data pointer, PTR, which points to the location in storage containing the record data for this record version and a transaction identifier TRN, which indicates the sequential identifier for the transaction that created this record version.

At best, the three pointers are addresses of record data for three versions of a database record, and none of the pointers “indicates a timing of the commit that is later than a previously committed transaction” as required by claim 1. Thus, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 1 be withdrawn.

The rejection of dependent claims 2-6, all of which depend from claim 1, should be withdrawn for at least the same reasons as those discussed above with regard to independent claim 1, and these claims are separately patentable on their own merits.

Independent claim 7, as amended, recites “wherein the system change number is recorded during a commit of the transaction and indicates a timing of the commit of the transaction that is later than a previously committed transaction.” In its rejection of claim 7, the Office Action, at page 8, lines 3-9, states:

accessing a second database object comprising the transaction identifier and a system change number (version control tracking is implemented by maintaining several version transaction identification lists. In main memory, the system maintains a list of uncommitted update transaction [sic] and a list of committed but not yet stable state update transactions. The record key version provides a each [sic] record version and identifies the creating transaction for each record version, see col. 5, lines 34-44 and col. 13, lines 10-17 et seq, Lorie)

As best understood, the Office Action reads “system change number” of claim 7 on at least one of the record data pointers PTR(1), PTR(2), PTR(3) of *Lorie et al.*, which point to locations in storage containing the record data for each of the three record versions discussed previously. At best, the three pointers are addresses of record data for three versions of a database record, and none of the pointers “indicates a timing of the commit of the transaction that is later than a previously committed transaction” as required by claim 7. Thus, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 7 be withdrawn.

The rejection of dependent claim 9, which depends from claim 7, should be withdrawn for at least the same reasons as those discussed above with regard to independent claim 7, and this claim is separately patentable on its own merits.

Independent claim 10, as amended, recites “during a commit of the transaction, ... after obtaining the concurrency lock, generating a system change number indicating a timing of the commit of the transaction that is later than a previously committed transaction and recording the transaction identifier and the system change number in a database table.” In its rejection of claim 10, the Office Action, at page 10, lines 4-11, states:

after obtaining the concurrency lock, generating a system change number (see col. 5, lines 8-14, *Lorie*) and recording the transaction identifier and the system change number in the second database table (version control tracking is implemented by maintaining several version transaction identification lists. In main memory, the system maintains a list of uncommitted update transaction [sic] and a list of committed but not yet stable state update transactions. The record key version provides a each [sic] record version and identifies the creating transaction for each record version, see col. 5, lines 34-44 and col. 13, lines 10-17 et seq, *Lorie*)

However, at col. 5: 8-14, *Lorie et al.* states:

The concept of a flexible "version period" for a database processing system is introduced. Because transactions move the state of the database along the time axis, the time axis may be divided into a series of "version periods", which are numbered sequentially. An updating transaction is assigned the version number of the version period during which the transaction commits.

As best understood, the Office Action reads "system change number" on the version number of the version period of *Lorie et al.* However, there is no mention in *Lorie et al.* of recording a transaction identifier and the version number in a database table. More particularly, there is no suggestion or mention of "during a commit of the transaction, ... after obtaining the concurrency lock, generating a system change number indicating a timing of the commit of the transaction that is later than a previously committed transaction and recording the transaction identifier and the system change number in a database table" as recited by claim 10. Thus, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of claim 10 be withdrawn.

The rejection of dependent claim 11, which depends from claim 10, should be withdrawn for at least the same reasons as those discussed above with regard to independent claim 10, and this claim is separately patentable on its own merits.

The rejection over *Lorie et al.* in view of *Goldring* of dependent claim 8, which depends from claim 7, is respectfully traversed, because *Goldring* does not cure the deficiencies of *Lorie et al.* with regard to the features of claim 7 discussed above. In particular, the Office Action, p.

12: 6-9, contends: “Goldring discloses the claimed join operation (the Consistent_Change_Data table includes only updates that have been committed and is created by performing an SQL join operation on the Change_Data and VOW tables, see col. 7, lines 1-3, Fig. 6, Goldring).” However, *Goldring* at col. 6:28-32 states: “To read the activity log, the system 10 includes a Log Read Processor 40 that reads the entries in the activity log 32 and transfers the information from the log to two system tables, a Change_Data table 42 and a Unit_of_Work (UOW) table 44.” Therefore, neither of these tables of *Goldring* includes a “system change number” that is “recorded during a commit of the transaction and indicates a timing of the commit of the transaction that is later than a previously committed transaction” as recited in claim 7, from which claim 8 depends.

Care was exercised to introduce no new matter in adding new claims 12-17. Applicant respectfully submits that these claims are allowable, as each claim depends from an allowable claim as discussed above, and additionally, each claim is separately patentable on its own merits.

Therefore, the present application, as amended, overcomes the objections and rejections of record and is in condition for allowance. Favorable consideration is respectfully requested. If any unresolved issues remain, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner telephone the undersigned attorney at 703-425-6499 so that such issues may be resolved as expeditiously as possible.

Respectfully Submitted,

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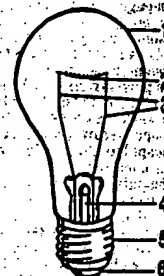
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586 inadequacy • incapable

- operation or at work (on *inactive* status as an astronaut) (*inactive* accounts). IDLE applies to persons that are not busy or occupied or to their powers or their implements (workers were *idle* in the fields). INERT as applied to things implies powerlessness to move or to affect other things; as applied to persons it suggests an inherent or habitual indisposition to activity (*inert* ingredients in drugs) (an *inert* citizenry). PASSIVE implies immobility or lack of normally expected response to an external force or influence and often suggests deliberate submissiveness or self-control (passive resistance). SUPINE applies only to persons and commonly implies abjectness or indolence (a *supine* willingness to play the fool).
- in-ad-e-qua-cy** \jə-ˈnā-dī-kwə-sē/ *n.* pl. -cies (1787). 1: the quality or state of being inadequate. 2: INSUFFICIENCY, DEFICIENCY.
- in-ad-e-quate** \-kwət/ *adj.* (1671): not adequate: INSUFFICIENT; also: not capable — *in-ad-e-quate-ly* *adv.* — *in-ad-e-quate-ness* *n.*
- in-ad-mis-si-bil-i-ty** \jə-ˈnā-dī-mī-si-bəl/ *adj.* (1776): not admissible — *in-ad-mis-si-bil-i-ty* \-mī-si-bi-lē-tē/ *n.* — *in-ad-mis-si-bil-i-ty* \-mī-si-bi-lē-tē/ *adv.*
- in-ad-vertence** \jə-ˈnā-dī-vər-tēns/ *n.* [ME. fr. ML *inadvertentia*, fr. L *in-* + *advertens*, *advertens*, pp. of *advertere* to advert] (15c). 1: the fact or action of being inadvertent. 2: a result of inattention: OVSIGHT.
- in-ad-vert-en-ty** \-tēns/ *n.* pl. -cies (1592): INADVERTENCE.
- in-ad-vert-ent** \-tēnt/ *adj.* [back-formation fr. *inadvertence*] (1653). 1: not focusing the mind on a matter: INATTENTIVE. 2: UNINTENTIONAL — *in-ad-vert-ent-ly* *adv.*
- in-ad-vis-a-ble** \jə-ˈnā-dī-vī-zə-bəl/ *adj.* (1870): not advisable — *in-ad-vis-a-ble-ly* *adv.* — *in-ad-vis-a-ble-ness* *n.*
- in-ae** *n.* pl. *in-ae* [NL. *in-ae*, fr. L, fem. pl. of *-inua*]: members of the subfamily of — in all names of zoological subfamilies in recent classifications (Felinae).
- in-alien-able** \jə-ˈnā-lē-nə-bəl, -nā-lē-nə-bəl/ *adj.* [prob. fr. F *inaliénable*, fr. *in-* + *aliénable* alienable] (ca. 1645): incapable of being alienated, surrendered, or transferred (rights) — *in-alien-abil-i-ty* \-nā-lē-nə-bi-lē-tē, -nā-lē-nə-bi-lē-tē/ *n.* — *in-alien-ably* \-nā-lē-nə-bi-lē-tē/ *adv.*
- in-alter-a-ble** \jə-ˈnā-lē-t(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj.* (1541): not alterable: UNALTERABLE — *in-al-ter-a-ble-ly* *adv.* — *in-al-ter-a-ble-ness* *n.*
- in-am-o-ra-ta** \jə-ˈnā-mə-ˈrā-tə/ *n.* [It *innamorata*, fr. fem. of *innamorate*, pp. of *innamorate* to inspire with love, fr. *in-* (fr. L) + *amare* love, fr. L *amor* — more at AMOROUS] (1651): a woman with whom one is in love or has intimate relations.
- in-and-in** \in-on(d)-in/ *adv.* or *adj.* (1765): in repeated generations of the same or closely related stock (families... of one blood through mating or marrying) — F. H. Giddings (~ breeding).
- inane** \i-ˈnān/ *adj.* [inap-erj-est [L *inanis*] (1662). 1: EMPTY, INSUBSTANTIAL. 2: lacking significance, meaning, or point: SILLY. 3: see INSIPID — *in-an-e-ly* *adv.* — *in-an-e-ness* \-nān-nēs/ *n.*
- inane** *n.* (1677): void or empty space (a voyage into the limitless) — V. G. Childre.
- in-an-i-mate** \jə-ˈnā-nə-mət/ *adj.* [ME. fr. LL *inanimatus*, fr. L *in-* + *animatus*, pp. of *animare* to animate] (15c). 1: not animate: a: not endowed with life or spirit. b: lacking consciousness or power of motion. 2: not animated or lively: DULL — *in-an-i-mate-ly* *adv.* — *in-an-i-mate-ness* *n.*
- in-an-i-tion** \jə-ˈnā-ni-ʃən/ *n.* (14c): the quality or state of being empty: a: the loss of vitality that results from lack of food and water. b: the absence or loss of social, moral, or intellectual vitality or vigor.
- in-an-i-ty** \jə-ˈnā-ni-tē/ *n.* pl. -ties (1603). 1: the quality or state of being inane as: a: lack of substance: EMPTINESS. b: vapid, pointless, or fatuous character: SHALLOWNESS. 2: something that is inane.
- in-ap-par-ent** \jə-ˈnā-pər-ənt, -pər-/ *adj.* (1626): not apparent — *in-ap-par-ent-ly* *adv.*
- in-ap-peas-a-ble** \jə-ˈnā-pē-zə-bəl/ *adj.* (1803): UNAPPEASABLE.
- in-ap-pe-tence** \jə-ˈnā-pə-tēns/ *n.* (ca. 1691): loss or lack of appetite.
- in-ap-plic-a-ble** \jə-ˈnā-pli-kə-bəl/ *also* *jə-ˈnā-pli-kə-bəl* *adj.* (1656): not applicable: IRRELEVANT — *in-ap-plic-a-ble-ly* \-nā-pli-kə-bi-lē-tē/ *adv.* — *in-ap-plic-a-ble-ness* \-nā-pli-kə-bi-lē-tē/ *n.* — *in-ap-plic-a-ble-ly* \-nā-pli-kə-bi-lē-tē/ *adv.*
- in-ap-po-si-te** \jə-ˈnā-pə-si-tē/ *adj.* (1661): not opposite — *in-ap-po-si-te-ly* *adv.* — *in-ap-po-si-te-ness* *n.*
- in-ap-pre-ci-a-ble** \jə-ˈnā-prē-ʃiə-bəl, -pri-ə(ʃ)-bəl/ *adj.* [prob. fr. F *inappréciable*, fr. MF *inappréciable*, fr. *in-* + *appréciable*] (1802): too small to be perceived — *in-ap-pre-ci-a-ble-ly* \-bəl/ *adv.*
- in-ap-pre-ci-a-tive** \jə-ˈnā-prē-ʃiə-tiv, -pri-ə(ʃ)-tēv/ *adj.* (1869): not appreciative — *in-ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ly* *adv.* — *in-ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ness* *n.*
- in-ap-proach-a-ble** \jə-ˈnā-prə-ʃə-bəl/ *adj.* (ca. 1828): not approachable: INACCESSIBLE.
- in-ap-pro-pri-a-ble** \jə-ˈnā-prə-prē-ʃi-ə-bəl/ *adj.* (1804): not appropriate: UNSUITABLE — *in-ap-pro-pri-a-ble-ly* *adv.* — *in-ap-pro-pri-a-ble-ness* *n.*
- in-ap-t** \jə-ˈnāpt/ *adj.* (ca. 1670): not apt: a: not suitable. b: INEPT — *in-ap-t-ly* \-nāpt-lē/ *adv.* — *in-ap-t-ness* \-nēs/ *n.*
- in-ap-ti-tude** \jə-ˈnāpt-ti-tūd, -ti-tūd/ *n.* (1620): lack of aptitude.
- in-ar-gu-a-ble** \jə-ˈnā-gyə-wə-bəl/ *adj.* (ca. 1875): not arguable — *in-ar-gu-a-ble-ly* \-bəl/ *adv.*
- in-ar-tic-u-la-ry** \jə-ˈnā-ti-kyə-lə-ri/ *n.* (1921): the quality or state of being inarticulate.
- in-ar-tic-u-late** \-kyə-lət/ *adj.* [LL *inarticulatus*, fr. L *in-* + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare* to utter distinctly — more at ARTICULATE] (1603). 1: a of a sound: uttered or formed without the definite articulations of intelligible speech. b: (1) incapable of speech esp. under stress of emotion: MUTE. (2) incapable of being expressed by speech (~ fear) (premises). 2: incapable of giving coherent, clear, or effective expression to one's ideas or feelings. 3 [NL *inarticulatus*, fr. L *in-* + NL *articulatus* articulate]: relating to, characteristic of, or being an inarticulate or its shell — *in-ar-tic-u-late-ly* *adv.* — *in-ar-tic-u-late-ness* *n.*
- inarticulate** *n.* (1952): any of a class (Inarticulata) of brachiopods lacking a hinge connecting the two shell valves.
- in-ar-tis-tic** \jə-ˈnā-tis-tik/ *adj.* (1859). 1: not conforming to the principles of art. 2: not appreciative of art — *in-ar-tis-tic-ally* \-tē-si-tē/ *adv.*
- in-as-much** \jə-ˈnāz-mə-ʃəz, -mə-ʃəz/ *conj.* (14c). 1: in the degree that: INSOFAR AS. 2: in view of the fact that: SINCE.
- in-at-ten-tion** \jə-ˈnā-tēn(t)-ʃən/ *n.* (ca. 1670): failure to pay attention.
- in-at-ten-tive** \-tēn-tiv/ *adj.* (1692): not attentive — *in-at-ten-tive-ly* *adv.* — *in-at-ten-tive-ness* *n.*
- in-aud-i-ble** \jə-ˈnā-dē-bəl/ *adj.* [LL *inaudibilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *audibilis* audible] (1601): not audible — *in-aud-i-ble-ly* \-bəl/ *adv.*
- in-aud-i-ble-ly** \-bəl/ *adv.*
- in-au-gu-ral** \jə-ˈnā-gyə-rəl, -gə-rəl/ *adj.* (1689). 1: of or relating to an inauguration. 2: marking a beginning: first in a projected series.
- inaugural** *n.* (1832). 1: an inaugural address. 2: INAUGURATION.
- in-au-gu-rate** \jə-ˈnā-gyə-rāt, -gə-rāt/ *vt.* -rat-ed; -rat-ing [L *inaugurare*, pp. of *inaugurare*, lit., to practice augury, fr. *in-* + *augurare* to augur; fr. the rites connected with augury] (1606). 1: to induct into an office with suitable ceremonies. 2: a: to dedicate ceremoniously; b: to serve formally the beginning of: to bring about the beginning of. 3: to BEGIN — *in-au-gu-rate* *vt.* -rat-ed; -rat-ing.
- in-au-gu-ra-tion** \jə-ˈnā-gyə-rā-ʃən, -gə-rā-ʃən/ *n.* (1569): an act of inaugurating; esp.: a ceremonial induction into office.
- Inauguration Day** *n.* (1829): January 20 following a presidential election on which the president of the U.S. is inaugurated.
- in-aus-pi-cious** \jə-ˈnā-spi-ʃi-əs/ *adj.* (1592): not auspicious — *in-aus-pi-cious-ly* *adv.* — *in-aus-pi-cious-ness* *n.*
- in-au-then-tic** \jə-ˈnā-thēn-tik/ *adj.* (1860): not authentic — *in-au-then-tic-ly* \-tēn-tē-tē-tē-tē/ *adv.*
- in-between** \in-bi-twēn/ *adj.* or *n.* (1815): INTERMEDIATE.
- in-between** *adv.* or *prep.* (1892): BETWEEN.
- in-board** \in-bōrd, -bōrd/ *adv.* (1830). 1: inside the line of a ship's bulwarks or hull. 2: toward the center line of a vehicle or craft (as a ship or aircraft).
- Inboard** *adj.* (1847). 1: located inboard (an ~ engine) (an ~ spoiler). 2: of a boat: having an inboard engine.
- Inboard** *n.* (1950): a boat with an inboard motor.
- In-born** \in-bōrn/ *adj.* (1513). 1: present from or as if from birth. 2: HEREDITARY, INHERITED. 3: see INNATE.
- In-bound** \in-baund/ *adj.* (1894): toward bound.
- In-bounds** \in-baund/ *adj.* (1968): involving putting a basketball in play by passing it onto the court from out of bounds.
- Inbounds line** *n.* (ca. 1961): either of two broken lines running the length of a football field at right angles to the yard lines.
- In-breathe** \in-brēth/ *v.* (14c): to breathe (something) in: INHALE.
- In-bred** \in-brəd/ *adj.* (ca. 1592). 1: rooted and ingrained in one's nature as deeply as if implanted by heredity (an ~ love of freedom). 2: [fr. pp. of *inbreed*]: subjected to or produced by inbreeding. 3: see INNATE — *in-bred* \in-brəd/ *n.*
- In-breed** \in-brəd/ *vt.* -bred \-brəd/ -breed-ing *v.* (1599): to subject to inbreeding ~ *vt.* to engage in inbreeding.
- Inbreed-ing** \in-brē-dīŋ/ *n.* (ca. 1842). 1: the interbreeding of closely related individuals esp. to preserve and fix desirable characters of and to eliminate unfavorable characters from a stock. 2: confinement in a narrow range or a local or limited field of choice.
- In-built** \in-bilt/ *adj.* (1923) chiefly Brit.: BUILT-IN.
- In-ca** \iŋ-kə/ *n.* [Sp., fr. Quechua *Inka* ruler of the Inca empire] (1594). 1: a: a member of the Quechuan peoples of Peru maintaining an empire until the Spanish conquest. b: a king or noble of the Inca empire. 2: a member of any people under Inca influence — *In-ca-ic* \iŋ-kə-ik/ *adj.* — *In-can* \iŋ-kən/ *adj.*
- In-cal-cu-la-ble** \jə-ˈnā-kəl-kyə-lə-bəl/ *adj.* (1795): not capable of being calculated: as: a: very great. b: not predictable: UNCERTAIN — *in-cal-cu-la-ble-ly* \-kəl-kyə-lə-bi-lē-tē/ *adv.*
- In-cal-cu-la-ble-ly \-kəl-kyə-lə-bi-lē-tē/ *adv.***
- In-ca-le-scence** \in-kə-lə-sēns/ *n.* [L *incallescere* to become warm, fr. *in-* + *calescere* to become warm, *incho.* of *calere* to be warm — more at LEE] (1646): a growing warm or ardent — *in-ca-le-scence-ly* \-sēnt/ *adv.*
- In camera** *adv.* [NL, lit., in a chamber] (1882): in private: SECRETLY.
- In-can-des-cent** \in-kən-des/ *also* \jə-ˈnā-kən-/ *adj.* [L *incandescere*] (1874): to be or become incandescent.
- In-can-des-cence** \in-kən-de-sēns/ *n.* (1656): the quality or state of being incandescent; esp.: emission by a hot body of radiation that makes it visible.
- In-can-des-cent** \-sēnt/ *adj.* [prob. fr. F, fr. L *incandescens*, *incandescens*, pp. of *incandescere* to become hot, fr. *in-* + *calescere* to become hot, fr. *calere* to glow — more at CANDID] (1794). 1: a: white, glowing, or luminous with intense heat. b: strikingly bright, radiant, or clear. c: marked by brilliance esp. of expression (~ wit). d: characterized by glowing zeal: ARDENT (~ affection). 2: a: of, relating to, or being light produced by incandescence. b: producing light by incandescence — *in-can-des-cent-ly* *adv.*
- Incandescent lamp** *n.* (1881): an electric lamp in which a filament gives off light when heated to incandescence by an electric current — called also *incandescent*, *incandescent bulb*, *incandescent lightbulb*, *lightbulb*.
- In-cant** \in-kant/ *v.* [L *incantare*] (1945): RECITE, UTTER.
- In-can-ta-tion** \in-kən-tā-ʃən/ *n.* [ME *incantacion*, fr. MF *incantation*, fr. LL *incantatio*, *incantatio*, fr. L *incantare* to enchant — more at ENCHANT] (14c): a use of spells or verbal charms spoken or sung as a part of a ritual of magic; also: a written or recited formula of words designed to produce a particular effect — *in-can-ta-tion-al* \-ʃə-nəl, -ʃə-nəl/ *adj.* — *in-can-ta-to-ry* \in-kən-tā-tō-ri, -tō-ri/ *adj.*
- In-ca-pa-ble** \jə-ˈnā-pə-bəl/ *adj.* [MF, fr. *in-* + *capable* capable] (1594). 1: lacking capacity, ability, or qualification for the purpose or

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Incandescent lamp / bulb, containing gas, 2 filament, 3 connecting and supporting wires, 4 exhaust tube, 5 screw base, 6 base contact



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